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Emancipation in Missouri.

SLAVERY TO CEASE TO EXIST JULY 4, 1870.

The Missouri State Convention adjourned yesterday, after having passed the following ordinance of emancipation by a vote of fifty-one ayes against thirty-six nays:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the 3d article of the constitution is hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the state on that day are hereby declared to be free: Provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period, to wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve until they arrive at the age of twenty-three; and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of emancipation, were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freedmen for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves; provided, however, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents or removed from the state by authority of his late owner or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the state and not now belonging to citizens of the state shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded state after the passage by such state of an act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into the state by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this state shall be subject to state, county or municipal taxes.

Governor Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864.

The Two Platforms.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with the rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and the sailors of the army and navy, who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

M^CLELLAN AND PENDELTON.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and insist on maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the framework of Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired. Justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and to be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a Government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration in its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

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THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

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We confess our inability to perceive in the message of the Governor of Missouri, the portions of which document that are of general interest we printed yesterday, any trace of that copperheadism or disloyalty so freely charged upon him by the radicals. He congratulates the State upon its pacification, upon the fact that there is no military organization within its borders hostile to the Government of the United States; and declares that "our chief duty is to support the Government with all our energies in its endeavors to suppress the rebellion in other States." That we understand to be loyal. It meets the case exactly. If there is any copperhead about it, we can't see it. The Ordinance of Emancipation Governor GAMBLE accepts "as a measure that will, in a brief period, accomplish the great object to be attained in making Missouri a FREE STATE." He believes it will go quietly into operation "and the State be relieved of all the evils of slavery." That don't seem to us to be a disloyal opinion. The Governor is also disposed to encourage the emigration of free laborers from Europe, and recommends a special appropriation to promote that object. If Governor GAMBLE were a Kentuckian we should think him a very sound Union man. We do not know but he would be charged with being an "Abolitionist." Slavery is dead in Missouri. That vast State, the geographical center of the Republic, may henceforth be set down as a free State. But the radicals are not satisfied with the death of slavery. Like the boy who pounded the dead snake, they want to "make it *deader*." And we have no objections to any blows inflicted upon the institution. But because the President did not yield to demands of the radicals that seemed intolerant and obtrusive, he is charged by hundreds of furious journalists with deserting "the cause of freedom." The charge is unfounded and absurd. Doubtless he would rejoice as heartily as any radical, at the speedy abolition of slavery in Missouri, but he is not disposed to encourage excesses that might damage the good cause itself.

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B. GRAY

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The Disaffection Among the Southern Soldiers.

The Toledo (Ohio) Blade publishes, from the original copy now in possession of its editors, the following letter, which was picked up in the streets of Brandon, Mississippi, by Captain Dinnis, of the 62d Ohio Regiment. The Blade says that it is written in unusually fair penmanship, and is evidently the production of an intelligent man who is in a position to speak correctly of that whereof he writes. It confirms other reports which we have recently had from the South of the demoralization and despondency of many of its soldiers:

BRANDON, July 16, 1863.

I wrote to you very hurriedly yesterday, and this morning learn that Gen. Johnston has ordered this army to be marched across to Enterprise, one hundred miles further. It will take a week longer. No provision has been made along the route, and the men are already much dissatisfied with the vacillating policy and hollow promises by which they have been duped so long.

Of the thirty thousand paroled at Vicksburg, only one-half are now together, and ere we reach Enterprise this number will be reduced to five thousand—they of the Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee troops, who also will leave with or without furloughs so soon as they learn the alternative of going into camp of parole. The army of the Mississippi is completely lost.

Meantime, Gen. Johnston holds Jackson—we hear the guns constantly. The enemy are making gradual approaches, and after a week longer will have that place. With it falls Mobile. This entire section is fleeing eastward. Georgia will have a population of five millions to feed this year. Ruin, utter and entire ruin, has swept over this State. The negro emancipation policy, at which we so long hooted, is the most potent lever of our overthrow. It steals upon us unawares, and ere we can do anything the plantations are deserted, families without servants, camps without necessary attendants, women and children in want and misery. In short, the disadvantages to us now arising from the negroes are ten-fold greater than have been all the advantages derived from earlier in the war.

It is useless to discuss the errors of the past—possibly there have been none that could have been avoided—certainly we are a defeated and a ruined people, shorn of our strength, powerless for a successful solution of the problem undertaken; or, rather ours was erroneous. The solution has been shown us by a more favored people.

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SHERMAN'S ORDERS FOR HIS MARCH,
SPECIAL FIELD ORDER - NO. 130.
HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE }
MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, }
KINGSTON, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864. }

I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz., the right wing, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, the 15th and 17th corps; the left wing, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, the 14th and 20th corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven a. m., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route traveled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days provisions for the command and three days forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, or whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Capt. O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, Aid de Camp.

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A Conscript's Epistle to Jeff. Davis.

The following quaint epistle has been furnished for publication by a member of the Mounted Rifles, who picked it up in a deserted rebel camp on the Chowan river, about thirty miles from Winton, while out on a scouting expedition last spring.

The letter was addressed in this wise :

Read, if you want to, you thieving scalp hunter, whoever you are, and forward, post paid, to the lord high chancellor of the devil's exchequer (?) on earth.

JEFF. DAVIS, Richmond, Va.
HEADQUARTERS "SCALP HUNTERS,"
CAMP CHOWAN, N. C., Jan. 11. }

Excellency Davis :

With feelings of undeveloped pleasure that an affectionate conscript intrusts this sheet of confiscated paper to the tender mercies of a Confederate States mail carrier, addressed, as it shall be, to yourself, O Jeff., Red Jacket of the Gulf, and Chief of the Six Nations—more or less. He writes on the stump of a shivered monarch of the forest, with the "pine trees wailing round him," and "Endymion's planet rising on the air." To you, O Czár of all Chivalry and Khan of Cotton Tartary, he appeals for the privilege of seeking, on his own hook, a land less free—a home among the hyenas of the North. Will you not halt your "brave columns," and stay your gorgeous career for a thin space!—and while an admiring world takes a brief gaze at your glorious and God-forsaken cause, pen for the happy conscript a furlough without end? Do so, and mail it, if you please, and mail it to that city the windy, wandering, Wigfall didn't winter in, called for short Philadelphia.

The Etesian winds sweeping down the defiles of the Old Dominion, and over the swamps of Suffolk, come moaning through the pipes of the old State, laden with the music, and sigh themselves away into sweet sounds of silence to the far-off South. Your happy conscript would go to the far-away North whence the wind comes, and leave you to reap the whirlwind, with no one but your father, the Devil, to rake and bind after you. And he's going.

It is with intense and multifariously proud satisfaction that he gazes for the last time upon our holy flag, that symbol and sign of an adored trinity—cotton, niggers and chivalry. He still sees it in the little camp on the Chowan, tied to the peak of its palmetto pole, and floating out over our boundless Confederacy, the revived relic of ages gone, banner of our king of few days and full of trouble. And that pole in its tapering uprightness testifying some of the grandest beauties of our nationality; its peak pointing hopefully toward the tropical stars, and its biggest end—run into the ground. Relic and pole, good bye. 'Tis best the conscript goes; his claim to chivalry has gone before him. Behind he leaves the legitimate chivalry of this unbounded nation centered in the illegitimate son of a Kentucky horse-thief.

But a few more words, illustrious President, and he is done—done gone.

Elevated by their sufferings and suffrages to the highest office in the gift of a great and exceeding free people, you have held your position without a change of base, or purpose of any sort, through weary months of war, and want, and woe; and though every conscript would unite with the thousands of loyal and true men in the South in a grand old grief at your downfall, so too will they sink under the calamity of an exquisite joy when you shall have reached that eminent meridian whence all progress is perpendicular.

And now, bastard President of a political abortion, farewell.

"Scalp hunters," relic, pole, and chivalrous confederates in crime, good-bye. Except it be in the army of the Union, you will not again see the conscript,
NORM. HARROLD,
of Ashe county, N. C.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The large audience assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to hear an address from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, may be considered as fairly representing the most enlightened and intelligent population of Philadelphia. The welcome to Mr. Beecher was hearty, as it should have been. Every portion of his address was well received, but the loudest applause was given when he spoke in commendation of the course of the National Government in its prosecution of the war against the Southern rebels. An incidental allusion to General Jackson called forth some hearty plaudits. When they ceased Mr. Beecher, in his peculiar quiet way, said "Abraham Lincoln may be a great deal less testy and wilful than Andrew Jackson, but in a long race, I do not know but that he will be equal to him." The storm of applause that followed this seemed as if it never would cease. The turn given to the popular enthusiasm, by the mention of Lincoln's name alongside of Jackson's, was wholly unexpected. But the spontaneous outburst showed how strong a hold the President has upon the popular heart throughout the loyal North. As the time approaches for a new Presidential election, and people cast their eyes about for a candidate, there is no one so generally looked to, as Abraham Lincoln. Other men may have the requisite talents and virtues; but none impress the people as being so well entitled to the next term of four years as the man who has so faithfully guided the republic through the terrible storms of civil war. There is a general feeling, that after a term of war he is entitled to a term of peace; and that other men, military and civil, must defer their claims at least until the year 1868.

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John Bright on the Presidency.

John Bright, the "British Reformer," whose efforts in behalf of the United States, in combating the English sentiment in favor of the rebels, have awakened for him love and gratitude on the part of all loyal Americans, has written a letter to Horace Greely, in which, after alluding to the great struggle for liberty, in which we are now engaged, he says:

At this moment, we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle, and there is, with us, the same difference of opinion and of sympathy, as regards your coming Presidential election, that has been manifested in connection with your contest in the field.

All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the rebellion, who have hoped for the break-up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern Slave Empire rather than a restored and free Republic, as far as I can observe, are now in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan. All those who have deplored the calamities which the leaders of secession have brought upon your country, who believe that Slavery weakens your power and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so far as I can judge, are heartily longing for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping, with an intense anxiety, that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term.

It is not because they believe Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen there may appear to have been errors in his course. It would be strange indeed if, in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly be expected to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to history than to the present time, as our outside position enables us, in some degree, to regard it—we see in it an honest endeavor faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honor on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain.

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election in England, and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this: it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican institutions, with an instructed and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.